

OF SLOOPS SHOW STRAIN OF LONG DRAWN OUT SERIES

alternates. It requires 552 votes to nominate.

There is harmony in this convention with a big "Y." The opposition wants to know "Why" a whole lot of things have been done. The backers of Secretary of State Francis M. Biscoe want to know why their candidate was brushed off the board without so much as a look in. Senator George F. Thompson wants to know why the nominees are going to be designated, and the Senator is one of those who is going to be heard before the convention and before the primaries.

But for the purposes of the unofficial convention the work is practically laid out, and it is estimated that it will be finished by Thursday at the latest. Other things agreed upon were the designations of all officers but the nominees for Comptroller and Secretary of State. It was agreed that Col. Theodore Roosevelt would be designated for Lieutenant Governor, but the only disagreeable factor about this agreement was that Col. Roosevelt wouldn't agree to it, notwithstanding that it was urged that his name would largely offset the influence of that of Franklin D. Roosevelt on the Democratic national ticket. But the son of his father declared that he was a candidate for Secretary of State in the person of Jeremiah Ward of Nassau County.

It was finally agreed that Senator Thomas Walton of Ulster County should be designated for the second place on the ticket.

It was agreed to designate Attorney General Charles D. Newton to succeed himself, and that Frank M. Williams shall be designated to succeed himself as State Engineer.

The Committee on Resolutions will have a busy session. The representatives of labor are here with a plank, and last night William H. Anderson, Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, put in an appearance to worry the delegates and leaders with another dry plank.

There doesn't seem to be much of a chance for a dry plank, and the Anti-Saloon forces will probably be content if they can keep out a wet plank.

The platform will contain a general endorsement of the national policy of the Republican Party, and, as now outlined, will carry no reference to prohibition or the League of Nations.

Permanent school teachers will be pledged, and a guarantee promised for the integrity of the emergency housing relief bills passed by the last Legislature.

Real Estate interests of New York are here in opposition to these landlords' representatives are seeking a pledge for a modification of some, if not all, the Anti-Rent Gouging Laws. But Senator Charles C. Lockwood is giving his personal attention to that particular plank of the platform and is fighting all attempts to weaken or abolish the new laws. In fact, he will undoubtedly seek to amend the law in some of the ways and make them stronger in the event of Gov. Smith calling a special session.

United States Senator James W. Wadsworth is slated to be designated as the nominee to succeed himself. The Senator declared to the conference that he was in favor of the convention making designations, and he was Judge Miller for Governor. But he added that in view of the position of the Anti-Saloon League to him, and the threatened opposition of an influential group of Republican women because of his stand on Woman Suffrage, he thought it was disadvantageous to the ticket if he were designated.

Another disquieting report was that Senator William M. Calder had entered into negotiations with Secretary of State Biscoe to put an entire insurgent ticket into the primary contest.

Saratoga Springs has not witnessed the gathering of Republican delegates like this in many years. The hotels are jammed and are unequal to the burden heaped upon them. The cottages are packed to capacity and cots have been pressed into private rooms, while prices know no limit but the sky. It is a privilege to be put up for the night, and standing room only is the order in all the dining rooms.

G. O. P. CHAIRMAN TAKES UP LEAGUE AS CHIEF ISSUE

SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 27.—In his speech as temporary chairman of the unofficial Republican State Convention David Jayne Hill this afternoon accepted the League of Nations as the dominant issue in the coming political campaign.

He called upon voters to decide between "American Nationalism and the political internationalism of Wilson."

He characterized this as the most far-reaching decision since the founding of our Government.

In his address, which was devoted largely to the Treaty of Versailles, Mr. Hill declared "the real control of Europe is vested, not in the League, but in the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers, a separate organ of action. It alone has armies at its command. Its voice alone is heard in Europe."

"The only hope of the League's utility for peace," he said, "is in a change of its center of gravity from a military to a judicial organ."

He urged the work of Elihu Root in his efforts at establishing a World Tribunal at The Hague, "for the purpose of substituting in our relations with Europe judicial action for political expediency and military force."

"To imagine," he continued, "as Mr. Wilson does, that before he died covered Europe that the war has produced a fine sense of unity or mutual sympathy and of understanding between the powers is an error that would wreck any business enterprise based upon that supposition."

HARDING DOES NOT INTEND TO SCRAP ENTIRE TREATY

Refutes Inference From Acceptance Speech, and Explains That He Wants Revision.

A GIVE AND TAKE PLAN.

Would Ask for No Privilege That America Is Not Willing to Grant.

By David Laurence.
(Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

MARION, O., July 27. (Copyright, 1920.)—Senator Harding would, if elected President, favor the revision of the Treaty of Versailles so that reservations to the League of Nations desired not only by the United States but by other nations might be agreed upon. Indeed, he thinks the covenant ought to be revised.

In explaining his views to the writer the Republican candidate refuted the inference that he would eliminate the entire Treaty of Versailles, including the covenant, from consideration. He declared that of course the original structure would be used as a basis for remodeling and revision.

He was inclined to believe the nations of Europe would be glad to be rid of Article 10, as would the United States under a Republican Administration, but fundamentally Mr. Harding means to approach the other nations of the world and negotiate an understanding that preserves the independence and sovereignty of the United States, and at the same time asks for no privilege that America, on her part, is not willing to grant to other nations.

HARDING PLAN MIGHT LEAD TO NEW NEGOTIATIONS.

This may lead possibly to negotiations between the United States and Allies and Germany with the delayed ratification of the Treaty of Versailles offering the opportunity for revision of the document itself for which many factions among the signatory nations have been clamoring.

Of course, Mr. Harding does not intend to tie himself up to a definite programme either now or if he is elected. The world situation is changing so rapidly that he believes it both unnecessary and superfluous to chart a course now that may be entirely altered by the time a new President of the United States is inaugurated.

For the present Senator Harding is concerned with the division in the ranks of Republicanism which grew out of the fight in the Senate between the "bitter-enders" like Senators Johnson and Borah and the "mild-reservationists" and the Lodge reservationists. Senator Harding tried in his speech of acceptance to avoid the details of a programme, rather being content to state a broad policy of preserved nationality on the one hand with assured keeping of the American conscience for ourselves which, he believes inspired all the opposition in the Senate, and, on the other hand, "to assure the world of American readiness to do our part in promoting international peace through justice rather than force."

EMBARRASSING SITUATION FOR HARDING TO MEET.

Really there might be as much embarrassment to Senator Harding in coming out flatly for the Lodge reservations as there would be in saying at this time that no part of the Treaty of Versailles could be utilized to carry out the platform pledges of the Republican Party which favor a League of Nations of certain principles. The time may come when with certain safeguards and amendments accepted by Europe that "the League of Nations may satisfy all the requirements set forth in the platform proposal of a League of Nations."

Senator Harding would find it necessary, if elected, to deal concretely with the Treaty of Versailles as all but four nations—Russia, Turkey, Mexico and the United States—are either parties to the treaty or members of the present League of Nations. To say now that he will stand on the Lodge reservations would be to commit himself to a programme of restrictions upon the power of a President to conduct foreign policy which might prove awkward for even a Republican President.

The original set of Lodge reservations voted on in November 1919 were much less difficult than those adopted in the following spring. In the effort to circumscribe the power of Woodrow Wilson, some of the Senators forgot for the moment that a Republican President might some day be charged with the responsibility of foreign policy and would find himself powerless, especially if Congress were not in session.

Now, at heart Senator Harding would be found demanding changes

COOLIDGE ACCEPTS IN SPEECH SCORING ALL AGITATORS

Says First Duty Is to Repress Those Who Undermine Faith in Government.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., July 27.—In response to a speech of notification by Gov. Edwin P. Morrow of Kentucky, Gov. Calvin Coolidge this afternoon formally accepted the Republican nomination for Vice President.

"Your presence," said Gov. Coolidge, "tells me of a leader and a cause—a leader in Warren G. Harding, the united choice of a united party, a statesman of ability, seasoned by experience, a fitting representative of the common aspirations of his fellow citizens, wise enough to seek counsel, great enough to recognize merit and in all things a stalwart American."

"No one in public life can be oblivious to the organized efforts to undermine the faith of our people in their government, foment discord, aggravate industrial strife, stifle production and ultimately stir up revolution. The first duty of the Government is to repress them."

"To a free people the most reactionary experience, short of revolution, is war. The greatest need of the Nation at the present time is to be rescued from all the reactions of the war. The property of the Nation is in the hands of the people when it is under their ownership and control. Either the people must own the Government or the Government will own the people."

"Another source of the gravest public concern has been the reactionary tendency to substitute private will for the public will. The observance of the law is the greatest solvent of public ills."

"There is yet another manifest disposition which has proved on the weakness of the race from its infancy, the attempt to create class distinctions. There are no classes here. The Government must look at the part in the light of the whole, that legislation must be directed not for private interest but for public welfare."

"The mounting prices of all sorts of commodities has put a well nigh unbearable burden on every home. Much of this is beyond relief from law, but the forces of the Government can and must afford a considerable remedy."

"The most obvious place to begin to retrenchment is by eliminating the extravagance of the Government itself. This should show immediately in reduced taxation. That great breeder of public and private extravagance, the excess profits tax, should be revised and recourse had to custom taxes on imports, one of the most wholesome of means of raising revenue."

"One of the chief hindrances to production is lack of adequate railroad facilities. Transportation must be re-established. Government operation left to the private hands, disorganized and demoralized. They must be provided with credit and capital and given the power to serve. Their employees must be compensated in accordance with the great importance of the service they render."

"In all things a return to a peace basis does not mean the basis of 1914. That day is gone. It is a peace basis of the present, higher, nobler, because of the sacrifices made and the duties assumed. It is not a retreat, it is a new summons to advance."

Gov. Coolidge spoke of the service of the people in war and of the duty of proper compensation. He urged a more general recognition of the rights of colored people. Of woman's suffrage, he said, the party was pledged to hasten ratification of the Suffrage Amendment.

"The foreign relations of our country ought not to be partisan, but American," he said. "The country cannot be securely restored to a peace basis in anything until a peace is first made with those with whom we have been at war. Our party stands pledged to make an immediate

In the League covenant very similar to those which he voted for in the Senate and he feels very strongly that Article X, in its present form can be eliminated without breaking the heart of Europe. Moreover, he doesn't anticipate serious objection to the equalization of voting power in the Assembly of the League.

However, details are not being preached at this time. The important thing is that ultimately the Treaty of Versailles would be the basis for the negotiations of the new understanding and relationship with Europe to which Mr. Harding referred in his speech of acceptance. It will be noted also that Gov. Coolidge, the Republican candidate for Vice President, shows the way toward the ratification of the present treaty with proper reservations. This speech must have been made with the knowledge and approval of the Republican candidate for the Presidency.

Senator Johnson's destructive criticism has been heeded, but Senator Harding plainly intends to offer a constructive substitute and fulfill the pledge to civilization which America made during the war—to participate in a serious effort to form a concert of nations to maintain the peace of the world.

Baby Sick Mother Would Not Sell Back in Arms of Foster-Father



JAMES F. SWEETMAN AND MARGARET.

peace as soon as it is given power by the people.

"The proposed League of Nations without reservations as submitted by the President to the Senate met with opposition from the Republican Senators."

"We shall search in vain in legislative halls, executive mansions and the chamber of the judiciary for the greatness of the government of our country. We shall behold there but a reflection, not a reality; successful in proportion to accuracy. In a free republic a great government is the product of a great people. The destiny, the greatness of America lies around the hearthstone. If thrift and industry are taught there and the example of the race from its infancy, honor abide there, and high ideals, if there the building of fortune be subordinate to the building of character, America will live in security, rejoicing in an abundant prosperity and good government at home, and in peace, respect and confidence abroad. If these virtues be absent there is no power that can supply these blessings. Look well then to the hearthstone, therein all hope for America lies."

CEREMONY TAKES PLACE AT ALLEN FIELD.

The ceremony of notification took place at Allen Field on a little platform standing in the center of a great natural amphitheatre from which more than 25,000 admirers looked on.

With the unbroken blue of the sky for a canopy and the emerald green grass of Allen Field for a carpet, the stage was set for the ceremony that marked the biggest day in Coolidge's life.

Gov. Edwin P. Morrow of Kentucky made the address of notification. Dr. L. Clark Seelye, president emeritus of Smith College, who is eighty-three years old, presided.

Michael J. Fitzgerald, Mayor of Northampton, a Democrat, made the address of welcome for the home folks. The invocation was delivered by Rev. Kenneth B. Kelley of Edwards Church, which the Coolidge family attends.

The procession of the automobiles bearing the Governor, Mrs. Coolidge, their two sons, John and Calvin Jr., and Gov. Coolidge's father, followed by others bringing the Notification Committee, was the sign for a tremendous ovation in which cheers, shouts and the blast of several bands joined in an ear-splitting uproar. The demonstration lasted for several minutes.

Gov. Coolidge smiled and waved his hat many times. He apparently was the most calm and collected of any taking part in the ceremony, but he appeared slightly tired as a result of the day's programme.

Mrs. Coolidge was happy, and showed it, and the Governor's aged father beamed with pride. Residents of this little college city awoke early prepared to give their distinguished fellow citizen an ovation that would demonstrate their faith and pride in him.

His residence were ablaze with the national colors and pictures of the Governor were prominently displayed on all sides. All business was suspended during the afternoon.

HARDING TO ATHLETES.

Sends Wireless Wish to the American Success.

MARION, Ohio, July 27.—The following wireless message was sent today by Senator Harding to the American athletes sailing from New York on the Princess Matoka to participate in the Olympic games at Antwerp:

"To the company of American athletes sailing to participate in the Olympic games, I want to send a word of God-speed and good wishes. You will uphold all the traditions of American sportsmanship. I well know and I want you to know also that I am joining with all your countrymen in wishing that you may come home with your full share of the honors of the great occasion, and an added distinction to our country."

Appeal to Wilson in Money's Behalf.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—An appeal in behalf of Thomas J. Money and Warren K. Billings, convicted in San Francisco in connection with the Preparedness Day parade bomb explosion in 1915, was presented at the White House by a committee of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. John B. Money of San Francisco, a brother of Thomas J. Money, headed the committee.

SHAMROCK LEADS AT START OF RACE DELAYED BY CALM

(Continued from First Page.)

standard tank and it looked from above as if she had been forced about by a line of barges in tow. Shamrock appeared to have just cleared the last of the barges.

The challenger footed very fast in the light air and contrary to his former tactics, her skipper kept her right on the edge of the wind. The air was streaky off shore, but Shamrock seemed to thrive best on what the yachts were getting.

Shamrock gained the lead at the start by running across to the Light-house and then tacking quickly back while Resolute were round. Shamrock came back and was well berthed on Resolute starboard beam. This killed the defender's wind and put her back.

First line the breeze was not over three knots but Shamrock seemed to move easily. Another tow of barges threatened to block the course but a cutter turned it one side. At 2:37 Shamrock was leading by quarter mile.

At 2:45 P. M. Resolute was gradually working to windward of Shamrock's wake but the green boat was well out ahead. Both yachts were holding for the Jersey shore on the port tack. The breeze had increased to five knots.

At 2:55 P. M. Shamrock was within two miles of Highland Light heading straight for the beach and one-half mile ahead of Resolute. The latter was a trifle to windward of the green boat's wake and getting a better breeze off shore. The race was the best of the series up to that time.

The course set by the regatta committee was south-southwest. This would give the yachts a fifteen-mile beat to windward along the Jersey coast from the Ambrose Channel Lightship to a point off Asbury Park with a run home if the wind held. It was drawing south-southeast when the start was signaled.

At noon, when the yachts were waiting for a chance to get away, hardly a breath of air was stirring. Whistling for the wind and even pitching pennies into the sea to buy a breeze failed to bring results. An hour later, however, a light southwest breeze sprang up. The postponement flag, which had been flying from the committee boat since 1:30, was hauled down at 1:50 and the warning signal sounded at 2:10. At that time the wind was three to four knots, with signs of freshening.

Philadelphia Offers Bounty for Race.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—A bounty of five cents each for rats, dead or alive, was declared today by the city in connection with a movement by health officials to prevent the entrance of bubonic plague to this city. All the rodents are to be examined at the Municipal Hospital for contagious diseases.

Carpenter Will Return to U. S. in September.

George Carpenter will return to this country within the next three weeks. The French pugilist in a cablegram to a local moving picture concern disclosed this information. Upon Carpenter's arrival the cablegram states he will immediately start training for a bout against Battling Levinsky which in all probability will take place in New York City around October 10.

PARIS HAS PLAGUE OF U. S. DESERTERS; MANY ARRESTED

All Carry Guns and Are "Bad Men"—Live in Underground Lairs.

PARIS, July 27.—Deserters from the American army that came to France still number 1,500 in the Paris district alone, according to a report made by the Paris police to Capt. J. A. Warden, who is supervising apprehension of the deserters in addition to investigating bills still being presented against the American Expeditionary Forces.

As these deserters all have the reputation with the French police of carrying guns and being bad men generally, the police simply notify the American authorities from time to time of their presence in some particular place, but do not attempt to arrest them.

In some weeks the arrests of deserters have averaged as high as ten. The men not only carried guns, but also had remarkable sets of personal papers, including forged army discharge and forged army orders. With these papers it was easy to obtain the necessary French identity cards. The men often are Americans of foreign birth.

The lairs of the deserters are mostly in Montmartre in secret underground passages in which the Apaches of Paris have managed in the past to hide their trails from the police. Their communications are so well established that the moment a raid is carried out by American military police from Coblentz the alarm is given in every quarter.

The deserters virtually are penned up in Paris, not daring to stir outside the city. If they go away from Paris it means leaving an income which often comes from the illicit sale of drugs, being separated from the communication system which is their safety and being investigated by the French police again.

The number of deserters in Paris is steadily decreasing, however, as soon as all alarms have died down the military police swoop down again on suspected places and usually the next day a convoy starts for Coblentz where courts martial sit almost continually. Sentences of less than six months are served there and longer sentences in America.

KEPT CHICKENS IN CHURCH.

Brooklyn Colored Pastor Brings \$10,000 Damage Suit.

The Rev. John B. Buddin, who was removed from the pulpit of Jones African Methodist Episcopal Church, No. 837 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, while he was addressing spiritual advice to the congregation on July 11, brought suit in Kings County Supreme Court today for \$5,000, alleging false arrest.

Mr. Buddin, the defendant, charged that the church trustees, in which the trustees sought to oust him, had taken a vote to terminate a service instead of withdrawing from the pastorate. It was said, Mr. Buddin moved his household effects into the church building and, in addition, kept chickens there.

VACANCIES IN TENNESSEE

Thirteen Legislators to Be Elected Before Suffrage Vote.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 27.—Thirteen vacancies in the Tennessee Legislature are to be filled before the Suffrage amendment ratification proposition comes to a vote. Three of the vacancies are in the Senate and the remainder in the lower house. Gov. Roberts has ordered special elections on Aug. 5 in the districts affected.

The vacancies are the result of deaths, resignations and appointments to other offices. Some of the legislators whose seats have been declared vacant insist that they have not vacated their offices and are preparing to contest the elections. The Legislature will meet Aug. 5.

Soldiers at Saratoga Will Not Be Transferred.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Announcement was made today by officials of the American Legion that had been assured by the Public Health Service that orders directing the transfer of former service men who are tubercular patients at the Home Sanatorium at Saratoga Lake would not be enforced except in cases where requested by the men concerned.

Three Assault Suspects Freed.

Frank Tripod, thirty-one, fruit dealer, Vincent Polimene, thirty-three, laborer, and his brother, Dominick Polimene, twenty-five, all of No. 216 East 7th Street, who were arrested last Sunday on suspicion of felonious assault, were discharged today by Magistrate Levine in Yorkville Court. They were arrested after Nicholas Mader, a dealer, of No. 217 East 48th Street had reported three men had entered his store. One of whom fired at him.

Earthquake Frightens Prisoners.

LOS ANGELES, July 27.—A sharp earthquake shock at 12:02 A. M. today rattled windows in downtown buildings and awakened prisoners in the county jail, who immediately set up a howl to be released. Reports from various parts of the city, however, show that no damage was done.

Essex County's Big Growth.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Essex County, N. J., has a population of 651,807, according to a Census Bureau announcement today. This is an increase of 135,221, or 21.1 per cent over the 1910 census.

CUP CONTENDERS IN BETTER SHAPE THAN ON FIRST DAY

Brews of Resolute and Shamrock, However, Show Effects of Long Drawn Out Series.

By Lindsay Denison.
(Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

HIGHLANDS OF THE NAVE-SINK, July 27.—Shamrock IV, was first to leave her moorings today for the third start of the fifth and deciding race for the America's Cup. Led on a cable by the emerald green tug, Governor Smith, she left Sandy Hook Bay at 9:30, her mainsail and big club topsail set. Outside the Hook the challenger dropped her tow and breaking out an outer jib proceeded to Ambrose Lightship.

Resolute's tug took her away from the beach inside the Hook at 10:10. She also carried a big club topsail. She reached the vicinity of the lightship some time after Shamrock.

In spite of all sorts of rumors regarding started bronze plates on Resolute, dents in the bow of Shamrock and other weird mishaps which, if there were any basis for the reports, would certainly cause a twenty-four hour or longer postponement, both yachts are in better shape than when they began racing July 15.

Not only was there nothing visibly wrong about either yacht when The Evening World reporter visited them early today, but there was an entire absence of any effort to keep anybody from seeing everything that is to be seen. The only watchfulness of the crew on either yacht is to make sure that no careless motor boat chauffeur scratches or bumps their hull. But there was no sign in or about the yachts or on their tenders this morning or last night after they were towed in from the ocean off Asbury Park that any repairs were under way or were contemplated.

Designer Charles Nicholson said nothing about the tide but added that it was quite apparent that in following the lead of Shamrock, Adams also showed he thought there were better sailing conditions close in shore.

There was little "pep" about either crew today. There is certain to be less to-night if by any chance the race is again declared to be "no race." The men have started out seven times up till today and three times have come back to the starting point without a decision. They are tired of working hard to get nowhere. The British sailors are, many of them, close to the point of homesickness of the peevish variety, and even the Americans are beginning to wonder whether South Brooklyn has changed much since they were last there.

If the spirits of the sailors are somewhat dulled, however, the early gathering of spectators today, like that of yesterday, indicated that public interest in the race is not dying. Word of the extraordinary clearness of the off-shore atmosphere got to town early yesterday by telephone and by the newspapers. There was an immediate response along the seashore boardwalks and on the terraced highlands, though the observation fleet seemed to dwindle.

POLICE BOAT HYLAN MAKES USUAL TRIP

Gloom of Forty Dispelled When Announcement Is Made Craft Will Go to Race.

The Police Patrol Boat John F. Hylian got away for the yacht race this morning after the customary wait in which word first came that a spectacle positively would not go. Forty expectant passengers were in gloom.

Then came Police Inspector Murphy of Queens. A word was sent to the Mayor's office and a little later the police boat was off for the race. The passengers, many of them women—took up a collection and laid in a supply of bread, ham, cakes and milk.

All the New York Yacht Club yachts went down the bay early.

The steamer Plymouth was withdrawn from making the trip because of lack of patronage. The Iron Steamboat Taurus again sailed, but with few passengers.

Villa Seizes American Brewer.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—An official report of the occupation of Sabana, Coahuila, Mexico, by Francisco Villa and the carrying away of Carl Hagelin, a brewer, from the town of Saltillo, was received today at the State Department. No apprehension as to Hagelin's safety.

Sark Flyers off to Edmonton.

SASKATON, Sask., July 27.—Four United States army airplanes on a flight from Minota, N. Y., to Nome, Alaska, took off for Edmonton at 10 o'clock today.

CANEY

PENNY A POUND PROFIT

Our Big Daily Special

For Tomorrow, Wednesday, July 28th

CHOCOLATE COVERED FIG CARAMELS: These are big blocks of deliciousness, composed of finest chocolate, with the choicest shredded coconut and enveloped in coatings of our Unexcelled, fragrant, velvety caramel. A very wonderful special for Wednesday.

34c

Tuesday Attractions

SOUTHERN FARLINES
We claim no improvement on the Old Fashioned Dixie. You know those big Louisiana browned Cane Sugar, thick, sticky, with the tastiest, full flavored Texas Pecan Nuts. Each 910 c.

10c

MILK CHOCOLATE
These are big bars of goodness, made of a masterly blend of a Homestead Natural Cream, condensed milk, and a touch of our own milk.

75c

For exact location see telephone directories.
The specified weight includes the container.